

## New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866.

**Terms of the Tribune.**  
 DAILY TRIBUNE.  
 Mail subscribers, { \$10.00  
 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.  
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers. \$4.00  
 2 copies, do. 7.00  
 5 copies, or over, for each copy. 3.00  
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
 1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers. \$2.00  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.**  
 DAILY TRIBUNE, ordinary advertisements, classified under their proper heads, 15 cents per line, each insertion.  
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 per line, each insertion, on fifth page, 8, 50 per line.  
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line, each insertion.  
 Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

**To Advertisers.**  
 We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements as early as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool Feb. 28, via Queenstown March 1, arrived here yesterday, bringing four days later news.

The London Times had given credence to a rumor that Earl Russell had tendered his resignation, and recommended the Duke of Somerset as his successor. The Globe declares to have authority to state that the whole story from beginning to end is a pure fiction.

Among the latest arrests of Fenians was that of John Morris, the famous Reel Center for Carlisle. The police continued to seize large quantities of ammunition.

Thirty-six supporters of the French Government in the Corps Legislatif have presented an amendment to the address, asking for greater liberty.

It is now certain that the relations between Austria and Prussia are anything but amicable. Austria has declared herself decidedly opposed to the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia.

The Count of Flanders, who had been elected Hospodar by the Legislature of the Danubian Principalities, has declined the election. Prince Couza has been allowed to leave the country.

The Porte has desired the powers which signed the Treaty of Paris to send each a Commissioner to Bucharest to inquire into the recent events.

## GENERAL NEWS.

News of the perpetration of a gigantic robbery last week in this city, is given to the public, and a reward, larger than ever before offered, is duly announced as ready for the party who will detect the perpetrators of the crime.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met on Saturday, and reporters of the press, we are happy to say, were admitted. More "bob" cases were reported, and the proceedings were generally interesting and important.

On Friday and Saturday last some 20 or 30 distilleries in this city, suspected of having defrauded the Internal Revenue Department, were taken possession of by the authorities.

The City of New York has voted, 1,655 to 337, in favor of a municipal subscription to the Southern New-York Railroad. This settles the question as to the construction of the road.

In the case of the locomotive boiler explosion at Harlem, Friday evening, the coroner's jury returned a verdict exculpating the engineer, and also the locomotive.

The Union League and other Republican organizations have passed resolutions sustaining Congress, and disapproving the President's veto.

The Senate Committee gave a hearing on the subject of piers and wharves in this city, Saturday afternoon.

Gold closed on Saturday at 131½ @ 131½, after selling at 132½ and as low as 129½. Government Stocks are steady. The Miscellaneous shares and the Railway share list are both lower, and there is an increasing disposition to buy on speculation or for investment. At the Second Board the market was steady, with moderate sales. Money on call is 6½ per cent, and brokers to make two days' interest were ready to lend their balances at 6 per cent.

## CONGRESS.

## HOUSE.

MARCH 10.—The session of the House on Saturday was devoted to general debate, and several gentlemen, among them Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, addressed the few members and spectators in attendance. The gentleman above named ironically argued that the recent Washington's Birthday speech of the President was a hoax; that such an address never was delivered. Mr. Stevens warmly defended the policy of Congress.

## LEGISLATURE.

MARCH 10.—The Senate was not in session. In the Assembly, majority and minority reports were presented from the Federal Relations Committee on the proposition to request the Congressional representatives from this State to support a bill restricting a day's work in Government establishments to eight hours. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 25 to 29. A resolution favoring an increase by Congress of the pay of the naval officers was adopted.

It is reported that a new measure of reconstruction is about to be presented, coming from the loyal men of the Southern States. The details of this plan are given in one of our special dispatches from Washington. We learn on good authority that the statement may be relied upon.

The credit of the United States Government in the European money market is improving with remarkable rapidity. Ten days ago the advances from Europe reported the quotation of United States Five-Twenties at 67½. By the arrival of yesterday we learn that the last quotation in London was 71½.

Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia hit the nail right on the head when he said the other day: "If we had supported the Protective system, I really believe we would have had no war. If you will revert to the history of the last 40 years, you will find that when we had a Protective Tariff, comparative quiet prevailed in the country; but as soon as protection to free labor was withdrawn, sectional excitement and animosity followed." How wicked is the selfishness that, right on the heel of the war that has so desolated the South and so burdened the North, seeks to deprive the labor of both North and South of protection, chaining the latter down in its poverty, and hamstringing the former as it endeavors to carry its load and save the nation's credit and prosperity. Industry alone can reconstruct the whole Union. Free Trade opposes this reconstruction. The deadliest disunionist that now glides masked through our politics is the opponent of Protection to Home Industry.

## WHERE SHALL THEY GO?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: In your paper this morning, under the head of "Health Queries," you seem to think it would be the best thing for the Butchers to have them located in the country, where all Slaughtering, Tallow-rendering, &c., could be done on a nice, breezy farm. All very good. But suppose the Butchers of New-York to purchase a farm alongside of yours, at Chappaqua, Westchester County, and commence operations as you recommend, you would continue to reside there without raising objections?

I remain your obt. servant,  
 JOHN MCGURK, Butcher, No. 360 Mott-st., New-York, March 10, 1866.

New-York, March 10, 1866.  
 Sir: Mr. McGurk asks us a perfectly fair question, and shall have the frank answer to which he is entitled. We assure him that if he and his fellow Butchers of this City will remove their business to our rural township of Newcastle, in the center of Westchester County, so far from being there a nuisance, we will guarantee it a hearty welcome. They shall have a mile square of good land whereon to locate their several establishments for less than \$200 per acre; whereas, it costs them here ten times that sum for the annual rent of each acre they occupy. They should there find pasturage for their cattle at moderate rates, instead of keeping them huddled, fevered and famishing, up to their knees in mud and water, as they are often (and inevitably) kept in this City. There, the blood and other effluvia, which is a nuisance here, will have a cash value; being required to fertilize the surrounding farms. There, a butcher may support an average family for the cost of decent house-rent here; while his children may grow up amid open fields, breezy hills, leafy forests, and all the natural conditions of a healthy, happy life. And, if their close neighborhood should offend us, we will sell out and migrate, leaving them still surrounded by intelligent, hospitable, agreeable neighbors.

But we think they can do better somewhat nearer our City. We have long since considered the matter, and concluded that their most advantageous location will be nearly opposite or a little below Piermont, on the ridge of land between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads—say, a mile or two eastward of Hastings or Dobbs Ferry, or at that point for five miles north or south of that where they can buy cheapest. Here, let them buy half a dozen to a dozen good farms in a body, at a point whence a rail-track can run with an easy grade down to the Hudson on the one side, and ultimately to the East River on the other, so that a little steamboat on either hand may connect them cheaply and readily with our chief markets. The great Railroads, they will often use for travel, of course; but it will generally be cheaper and more convenient to use for transportation a steamboat running directly to the great markets.

Here let them re-establish their business according to lights of modern science, bearing in mind that all stench is ruinous waste. You cannot poison the atmosphere without squandering valuable property. Filth is matter misplaced. Whatever creates pestilence will enrich soil and produce food. A butcher who lets blood run away does not understand his business, and will probably not long be able to continue it; for those who do understand it will be able to overbuy and undersell him. In short, Mr. McGurk, what we desire is the highest good of your trade as of everybody else; and, though you may contrive to make us all uncomfortable for a few months, you will ultimately see and recognize it.

## THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

It costs something now-a-days, in most parts of the South, to have been a Unionist in the heyday of Secession and Rebellion. Not negroes alone, but whites also, who have openly stood by the Union and its flag throughout, have to keep very quiet if they wish to live.

We published, some time since, a letter from Mr. Frederick W. Sumner, living in Grayson County, Texas, who was shot in his own house and his eye destroyed, for no reason on earth but that he had been a "Federal"—that is, an unwavering Unionist, who fled North when he could no longer live in Texas save as a Rebel. We have since sent a letter to a friend in which he says that he is still confined to his house, knowing that he is marked for death whenever the Reconstructed Unionists of that region can get a shot at his back.

The following letter is from an old slaveholder to THE TRIBUNE, who, though a Slaveholder, refused to be a Rebel. He lives in Texas, but we dare not expose him to murder by printing either his name or his place of residence.

"I have just read your favor of the 26th ult., and by way of reply must say, in sorrow, that I dare not yet even your 'showbill' in this town. The Convention is in session, and I hope for a change in sentiment from its doings; and, in that event, I will endeavor to procure some subscribers for THE TRIBUNE, which, in my estimation, is by far the best paper in editorial comprehensiveness ever published on this hemisphere.

"Though bred in the South and always a slave-owner, I could not but feel, long years ago, when reading THE TRIBUNE, the justice and wisdom of its views socially, morally and politically; and to-day have to deplore the prejudice in the hearts of the Southerners which caused it and all similar wise and patriotic journals to be ignored and banned. But whom the gods determine to destroy, they first deprive of reason and fill their hearts with prejudice and passion, and then console their deluded and ignorant minds with the lie that they are loyal and disloyal in a lamp. The loyal men here will for years be exposed to insults and injuries, and carefully excluded from all offices of honor or profit. The 'stay-laws' passed by a rabid Secession Legislature have destroyed all my credit, and the Emancipation Proclamation deprived me of my property in slaves, and to-day I am in poverty's vale, without having committed a crime, or fault, or error, except in praying for the preservation of the Union as it was."

Here is one from a Louisianaian, whose name we must also suppress:

"The post and other offices, Federal and State, in the Parishes, are filled with most contemptible Rebels and Copperheads, who are certainly not to be trusted; but President Johnson and Gov. Wells seem to think differently. The Governor is already beginning to see the evil of his ways, and I hope the President will make the same discovery before long. I received your Weeklies and show-bill, and distributed them among my friends; they all confess it is a good paper; but I can see they are timid about subscribing, for fear the persons in power here should know they get an impartial Southern paper. Union men who own property here, have to be careful and not give offense

to the powers that be. You can form no idea how the Union sentiment has been crushed out here within the last seven months, all owing to the policy of President Johnson. I had your show-bill pasted up one night on an old wooden building; but before noon next day it was there scarcely a vestige of it to be seen. Your show-bill met the same fate that the United States flag did here on two different occasions—that of being pulled down and cut to pieces—and now we have not a flag-staff, for even it has been cut down since the Provost-Marshal and his guards were taken from here."

## THE BASIS OF SUFFRAGE.

The Sunday Mercury sees fit to say that "THE TRIBUNE is understood to be an advocate of universal suffrage, and in favor of admitting the darky to the polls on the same terms as the white man."

The Mercury has no right to speak of us views on this vital matter as "understood," when they have been a thousand times expressed as clearly as our mother tongue will allow. THE TRIBUNE does, indeed, believe in admitting Blacks to vote on equal terms with Whites; but it does not, and never did, believe in universal suffrage, in the sense which stuffs our City ballot-boxes with the votes of thieves, burglars, and all who get their living as human beasts of prey. If any one, White or Black, chooses to live as a blackleg, as keeper of a den of infamy, or by any means forbidden by the law of the land, we hold that he has no moral right to be a voter. If any one, Black or White, sees fit to gratify his appetites or his avarice by setting snares for the feet of the weak and unwary, pandering to lewd desires, and leading the thoughtless into the ruinous ways of debauchery and sin, we insist that he has no moral right to be a voter. In short, we do not believe that polling our State prisons, no matter how fairly, would be a proper mode of swelling the Democratic vote. Nor do we hold, in view of the natural and permanent alliance between stench and Sham Democracy, that the necessary influence of the former in swelling Democratic majorities affords adequate reason for keeping our City so foul, unsavory, pestilential, as it long has been. Hence, you see, our falling out with ex-City Inspector Boole.

In our conception, Government is a combination of the industrious, the provident, the thrifty, the well-beloved, the quiet-loving, for mutual protection against robbery and outrage at the hands of the indolent, the profligate, the wasteful, the rowdy, the dissolute. In this combination, the criminal and radically vicious are not rightfully partners; seeing that his objects are at war with the means whereby they habitually seek their ends.

Now if there be any negro who chooses to live by pandering to and aggravating others' vices who fancies THE TRIBUNE anxious for his enfranchisement, we beg him to be deceived. We cherish no such anxiety, and never did. We have too many blacklegs, law-breakers and jail-birds, voting already. But we think every man who is rational, tolerably intelligent, habitually law-abiding, and who endeavors to be a useful member of society, (no matter how humble his sphere) ought to be a legal voter, and, by the blessing of God, we are resolved that he shall be.

## TOWN ELECTIONS.

About two-thirds of the townships in our State have chosen their Town Officers—a large share of them last Tuesday. The general result is a decided gain for the Republican Unionists. The following table of Supervisors elected condenses the details:

Counties.	1866.	Rep.	Dem.	Gains from 1865.
Cattaraugus	19	8	3	—
Chautauque	29	6	3	—
Cayuga	14	1	1	—
Chemung	4	6	1	—
Chemung	15	6	1	—
Clinton	6	—	—	—
Columbia	10	10	2	—
Cortland	12	3	3	—
Dutchess	14	11	4	—
Delaware	11	7	2	—
Essex	14	10	4	—
Franklin	8	4	—	—
Fulton	7	3	3	—
Genesee	12	1	—	—
Herkimer	16	3	—	—
Jefferson	19	3	2	—
Lewis	9	8	2	—
Montgomery	2	8	2	—
Munroe	3	0	—	—
Munroe	18	15	—	—
Oneida	21	12	3	—
Ontario	12	3	1	—
Orangetown	21	6	—	—
Orange	3	1	—	—
Oswego	11	2	3	—
Otsego	16	8	—	—
Rensselaer	12	14	—	—
Richmond	3	2	2	—
Rockland	1	4	—	—
Saratoga	14	6	1	—
Schoeney	4	4	—	—
Staubley	23	9	2	—
St. Lawrence	28	1	—	—
Schoharie	4	12	3	—
Tioga	7	2	—	—
Ulster	7	12	1	—
Yates	8	1	2	—
Warren	8	3	1	—
Washington	7	2	1	—
Wayne	12	3	2	—
Wyoming	12	4	2	—
Total, so far	467	232	48	39
Net Republican gain				34

\*Madison is very incomplete.  
 Only the City of Newburgh.

## HANDSOMELY DONE.

A while ago, they had what is called a "difficulty" in the Tennessee House of Representatives, in the progress of which, Speaker Heiskell was moved to throw an inkstand at the head of a member named Mullins. Now, we are not very well versed in Jefferson's Manual or Hattell's Precedents, but we do not regard throwing missiles at the heads of members as among the authorized means whereby Speakers are expected to keep order; but we make some allowance for the freedom of Western manners. But THE DAILY NEWS, presuming the Speaker a Radical, pitched into him vehemently, and charging him with outraging public decency, holding him up a sample of Radical turbulence and ruffianism. "Hold there!" interposes THE MEMPHIS ARGUS; "you are hitting your friends; Heiskell is a conservative Union man of the truest type, and a warm supporter of President Johnson." Thus enlightened, THE NEWS makes a thorough amende, as follows:

"Some time ago, the Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives, finding it impossible to preserve the order of that body by the use of any means known to civilized assembly, resorted to the novel expedient of alienating some 'unfriendly member' by hurling

his gavel at the head of the obstreperous Mr. Mullins. In some playful comments on this fact, we intimated that the Speaker was a Radical, and thereby did some injustice, as we are glad to learn from THE MEMPHIS ARGUS. We beg to assure him that we do not make this correction with a great deal of pleasure, only that we really sorry that he did not know 'old Mullins' better, if the facts stated in THE NEWS are true, as they doubtless are. We wish him better luck next time."

—We think the Speaker should be satisfied.

## THE REVOLUTION IN THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The state of Europe is not likely to be as pacific during the year 1866 as it was during the preceding year. The Italian insurrection in Spain has already been followed by a February revolution in the Danubian Principalities. This second revolutionary attempt has been attended by greater success than the first. The Prince was on the 23d of February surprised by the insurgent troops in his palace, taken prisoner and forced to resign. On the same day the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies proclaimed the Count of Flanders, brother of the King of the Belgians, Prince of Romania, under the name of Philip I. The Count of Flanders, however, at once declined the honor, and the country is likely to remain for some time without a head.

The future Government of the northern provinces of Turkey constitutes one of the most difficult complications of European politics. Twelve years ago this question led to the Crimean war, and every new revolutionary outbreak in Turkey is a subject of profound concern to European diplomatists, who are well aware that the conflict between the interests of Russia, Austria, France and England is as to the spoils of European Turkey, which is doomed to inevitable dismemberment, and may at any time lead again to a great European war. To ward off this danger, a Conference between the powers which signed the treaty of Paris is said to have already been agreed upon.

## ARIZONA.

We have THE ARIZONA MINER (Prescott) of Jan. 24, containing accounts of the formation of an "Arizona Historical Society." "Arizona Pioneer Society," a joint legislative report in favor of a campaign against the Apaches, and calling for an increase of the Military force stationed in said Territory to twenty-eight companies; a charge of Chief-Justice Turner to the Grand Jury at the recent term of his court, and sundry acts of the (second) Territorial Legislature—one of them incorporating the "Prescott and Lynx Creek Toll Road Company;" another amending an act of the former Legislature incorporating the "Castle Dome Railroad Company," &c., &c.—from all which we infer that the Territory is enjoying peace and prosperity. We rejoice to say that there is no hint of a fight, an affray, a murder, robbery, or Indian foray, and that Judge Turner says to his Grand Jury:

"Gentlemen, we have passed under the rule of order and law, and to that of law, order, and good government."

The corrected official vote for Delegate at the late election is as follows:

Gov. Goodwin.....712 Delegate Poston.....260  
 Aliya (Dem.).....376  
 Acting-Gov. McCormick has the following:

PRESIDENT JAN. 12, 1866.  
 Editor of THE ARIZONA MINER: The card of Col. Charles D. Poston, dated at New York on the 22d of November last, and published in THE TRIBUNE, has the following statement:

"Secretary McCormick, the confidential friend of Gov. Goodwin, not being able to return to the Territory, pledged me the support of the Government, on the faith of conversations they had held on the subject previous to his departure."

In explanation of which I deem it just to Gov. Goodwin and myself to say that when I was leaving San Francisco for the East in March last, Gov. Goodwin counted upon the support of the Governor, as he certainly could upon mine, although some of his political acts had not met my entire approval. I did what I could to help him by writing to the Territory, and I was as much surprised as he when I heard that the Governor had taken the field.

It is for the public to decide, however, whether the conversion referred to involved an irrevocable pledge of the Governor to the Colonel, and, if so, whether the pledge to become a candidate, when he found, owing to the Colonel's absence from the Territory (which neither of us had expected, and against which I frequently remonstrated), that the election of a man personally so hostile to the strength of the Territory, and to my own judgment, incompetent to benefit the Territory, could not otherwise be prevented.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.

The Evening Post, a few days ago—with its well-known fondness for pulling motives out of its neighbors' eye, and its equally well-known inability to behold the beam that is in its own eye—looked to THE TRIBUNE to account for printing the French word "hanteur," "haughteur." In its issue of Friday, it spells the pretty thoroughly naturalized word "soubrette," "soubrette." Now, any one could see, as the editor of THE POST must have seen, that the error in THE TRIBUNE was a printer's mistake; as, indeed, was shown by an examination of the copy and the proof. But the error of THE POST is one of ignorance. It is a blunder made, every day, by ill-informed people; and THE POST, with that candor and urbanity for which it is so distinguished, will thank us for instructing it in the right spelling of a word which, though useless, is, now-a-days, a good deal employed.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 10½ o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the shop of Samuel Friend, manufacturing jeweler, on the fourth floor of No. 263 Broadway. Before the flames were extinguished the top floor was burned out, and the roof badly damaged. The rest of the building and that adjoining No. 261, was badly damaged by water. The loss of Mr. Friend was about \$2,500; insured. The third floor was occupied by ex-Judge Hilton, and Jeremiah Smith & Baldwin as law offices. Their combined loss by water will amount to about \$1,500, insured. The second floor was occupied by Barton Mansfield, dealer in tailors' trimmings. Loss, \$5,000, insured for \$32,000 in the following companies: Resolute, New Amsterdam, Hope, Franklin of Philadelphia, Standard, and Republic. The first floor is occupied by Merwin & Bray, dealers in firearms. Insured. Their loss by water will amount to about \$2,000.

The top floor of No. 261 is occupied by Taylor & Son, manufacturing jewellers, and O'Hara, engraver. Their loss will be about \$2,500, probably insured. The third floor is occupied by C. Bainbridge Smith as a law office. Loss, \$5,000; insured. The second floor is occupied by Charles Alt, optician. Loss by water about \$2,000, insured. The first floor is occupied by J. B. Corbin, jeweler. Loss by water about \$5,000, insured. The basement is occupied by Mr. Jacobson, dealer in cloths. Loss about \$1,000, insured. The loss on building is about \$1,500, insured.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water off Pier No. 4, N. R., yesterday morning, by Officer Bowman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Deceased is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, with black hair and whiskers, and when found was entirely nude. The body was removed to the Marine Hospital Dead-House, where Coroner Gorham held an inquest.

## FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Whisky Distilleries Seized—Enormous Profits Realized—Ingenious Attempts at Concealment.

During the last few weeks certain distillers of this city have been under the surveillance of the detectives of the Internal Revenue Department, and on Friday and Saturday last, in consequence of information acquired by these active officials, some thirty distilleries were taken possession of by the authorities. The Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department, Mr. D. C. Whitman of Washington, came to this city to superintend the affair; and, under his directions, the books and papers found in the distilleries were seized, and are now held for the purpose of investigation. The concerners were seized on the charge that the respective proprietors have defrauded the Government of the Internal Revenue tax of \$2 a gallon on distilled liquors.

It is alleged that the frauds have been perpetrated for the most part by making false returns, and by the appearance of many of the distilleries it was manifest that large quantities of liquor had been manufactured on the premises for which no account was given at the revenue office of the several districts. Considerable skill and ingenuity was displayed in the concealment of some of the establishments. Some were located in apparently private dwellings, and in one case a distillery was found in full operation in a rooming-house, the fact of its existence being concealed from the landlord through the sly deception of a hired agent. In an apartment underneath a still, capable of manufacturing 60 gallons at a time, was discovered. At another establishment a large pot filled with a "composition" of molasses and water, the cost of grain and labor for a gallon of whisky amounts to about 35 cents. The liquor is sent to the rectifier, and by him transmitted to the retail dealer, who pays about \$3.50 per gallon, and repays for the article, according to the market. On such a scale, the distillers of this city are said to be making a profit of \$2 or \$3, and if his business is extensive, as a very natural consequence he rapidly accumulates a fortune.

The seizures have been made all over the city, some in very secluded portions and others in the centers of our most busy streets, where thousands of persons pass almost hourly without the slightest suspicion that some of the headquarters of "Ginseng" were on the right hand or the left of them. The authorities have, it is said, become convinced that on a very large portion of the liquor sold in this city no duty whatever has been paid. There are rumors also that some of the liquor dealers in the West and other parts of the Union procure their liquors from New-York, with considerable profit, and then re-sell them in small quantities to good-natured Uncle Sam.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS SEIZED.

The following are among the establishments seized: Distillery of Trott & Co., No. 56 Cherry and No. 3 Madison-st.; Distillery of Dunn & Co., No. 321 West Eleventh-st., between Tenth and Eleventh-aves.; Distillery of Kallender & Co., No. 122 West Seventh-st., between Sixth and Seventh-aves.; Rectifying establishment of F. A. Henner, No. 240 West Tenth-st.; Distillery of A. Lorentz, No. 247 West Thirty-ninth-st., below Ninth-ave.; Distillery of H. Sanger, No. 25 Abbot-place (Thirty-ninth-st.); Distillery of H. Sanger, No. 32 Abbot-place.

Two internal revenue officers have been placed in charge of the establishments seized, to see that no business is transacted. Further developments are expected to take place in a few days.

## Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L'Etoile du Nord, as originally produced, or La Stella del Nord, as the Italians put it, was presented by Maretzek to a New-York audience on Friday evening last, for the first time since 1856, to a very large, critical and ultra-fashionable audience. In accordance with the announcements, this revival of Meyerbeer's spectacular semi-serio opera appeared in all the brilliancy of splendid mise en scene, grand-magnificent costumes, admirable groupings and well-timed effects of the first act, after which the interest declined by anti-climax, depending solely upon Caterina's execution of the air with dutes obligato, and so is rather tame in comparison.

Miss Kellogg won, in the execution of Caterina's extremely difficult music, the most distinguished honor that has yet been awarded her. With the keen remembrance of Madame De La Grange's performances of those difficulties yet fresh, we must concede Miss Kellogg a full equality with that highly gifted vocalist in all respects, except strength of tone and depth of expression, where the situation calls for those great attributes of a prima donna. In neatness, precision and brilliant vocalization, her performance left little to be desired. Both her singing and acting displayed vivacity, sensibility, and artistic finish, and received, as she deserved, the most enthusiastic commendation. The superb ballet of flowers presented her well represented that unanimous assent to her excellence which all felt and expressed.

Mlle. Bosio obtained that evening a much higher estimation with the New-York public than hitherto, as she sang her music tastefully and spiritedly, and her enacting of the part was enlivened by a graceful and naive manner. In the duet with Miss Kellogg she fairly surprised and astonished those who on previous occasions had formed a very unfavorable opinion of her ability and her education. She sang up to Miss Kellogg, and shared in the enthusiastic applause, which did not cease until a repetition was accorded.

The other artists in the cast, Antonicelli, Infrate and Sarti, appeared to but little advantage; in fact, they were scarcely respectable representatives of their respective characters. They were tame and feeble in vocal utterance, soulless and inanimate in treatment of exciting passages.

Signor Torriani had too great a responsibility imposed upon him, when the direction of this performance fell to his lot in consequence of difficulties between a prima donna and a confessedly most efficient and masterly conductor.

There is sufficient attraction, however, in the performance of Miss Kellogg and Mlle. Bosio, to insure for the good chorus and spectacular display, to insure for the opera a liberal remuneration for the large outfit made by Mr. Maretzek in mounting it so well as he certainly has done.

La Favorita drew an immense throng to the matinee at the Academy of Music on Saturday morning. The cast was very much weakened by the substitution of Signor Ardayani for Signor Bellini. Ardayani did pretty well, but neither as an actor nor a singer can he satisfactorily supply the place of Bellini.

Mlle. Poch acquitted herself to great acceptance than hitherto. We recognized her claims as an artist at first, but she has vastly improved the impression made by her first performance, and merits our warm approbation for her performance on Saturday morning. A most amusing incident occurred after the Pope's Nuncio had decreed a separation between the King and Leonora, for the act concluded with a grand ensemble, the curtain fell between Poch and Ardayani, and effectually carried into execution the Bull of the Pope. This very apropos contretemps excited shouts of laughter and applause, which continued until Mlle. Poch appeared to bow her thanks for the solicitude of the public.

L'Etoile du Nord will be repeated this (Monday) evening, and will doubtless attract another crowded audience.

Mlle. Corvini-Zacchi takes a benefit to-morrow evening, on which occasion L'Africaine will be performed. We trust that this admirable artist will receive the compliment of a crowded and fashionable audience, for her efforts to delight the public this season have been highly successful, and should be liberally recognized.